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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/577,880	04/28/2006	Michelle Miller	HAM 830019/USw	6892
63067 7590 12/07/2009 HUNTSMAN ADVANCED MATERIALS AMERICAS LLC 10003 WOODLOCH FOREST DRIVE THE WOODLANDS, TX 77380				
EXAMINER NERANGIS, VICKIE MARIE				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1796				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
12/07/2009		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/577,880

Applicant(s)

MILLER, MICHELLE

Examiner

Vickey Nerangis

Art Unit

1796

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 September 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 14-18 and 21-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 27 and 28 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 14-18 and 21-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB06)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Please note that the examiner of record has changed. The new examiner is Vickey Nerangis.
2. All outstanding rejections are withdrawn in light of applicant's amendment filed on 9/16/2009.
3. In light of applicant's arguments, new grounds of rejection are set forth below. Thus, *a 2nd non-final Office action is set forth as follows.*

Election/Restrictions

4. Applicant's election with traverse of the lack of unity in the reply filed on 9/16/2009 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that there is no undue burden on examiner. This is not found persuasive because the basis of the lack of unity is that the two groups do not share the same special technical feature.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claims 27 and 28 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Applicant timely traversed the restriction (election) requirement in the reply filed on 9/16/2009.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

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5. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The thickness of nanoscale platelet filler is recited as 5 microns, however, 5 microns is outside the scope of "nanoscale" and it is unclear how a nanoscale platelet filler can have a thickness of 5 microns.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 14-18, 21, and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Pinnavaia (US 5,760,106).

Pinnavaia discloses epoxy resin-clay composites comprising epoxy resin and an organoclay that has been ion-exchanged with alkyl(3-22) ammonium halide (col. 4, lines 58-60) having a 1 nm layer thickness and aspect ratio of 2,000:1 to 20:1 (col. 4, lines 53-56). The ratio of epoxy to clay is between 100:1 to 1:1 (col. 4, lines 14-16). The epoxy resin includes epoxy resin precursor and amine curing agent such as JEFFAMINES (col. 5, lines 62-67). Note

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example E25 which mixes epoxy resins and JEFFAMINE D200 containing $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{17}\text{NH}_3^+$ montmorillonite (col. 14, lines 48-52).

While Pinnavaia does not disclose that the epoxy resin precursor comprises a platelet filler, note that a mixture of epoxy resin precursor, amine curing agent, and platelet filler comprises two reactive resins and a platelet filler. Given that the instant claim language recites open transitional language “includes” (i.e., “at least two of the separate reactive components each includes nanoscale filler”), the separate reactive component can also comprise each other. Therefore, the epoxy resin precursor also comprises platelet filler.

Furthermore, concerning claim 15, note that the viscosity of the reactive is necessarily higher than the separate reactive components because the reactive components react resulting in increased molecular weight, thereby providing for higher viscosity.

In light of the above, it is clear that Pinnavaia anticipates the presently cited claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pinnavaia (US 5,760,106) in view of Kobayashi (US 6,342,295) and Fitzgerald (US 2,887,458).

The discussion with respect to Pinnavaia in paragraph 6 above is incorporated here by reference.

Pinnavaia exemplifies the use of Jeffamine D2000 and Epon 828 as reactive components but fails to disclose the viscosity of each reactive component or the reactive resin.

Kobayashi teaches that Jeffamine D2000 has a viscosity of 342 cP (0.342 Pa s) (col. 14, lines 64-67), and Fitzgerald teaches that Epon 828 has a viscosity of approximately 12,500 cP (12.5 Pa s) (col. 3, lines 31-32). Upon combination of the Jeffamine D200, Epon 828, and platelet filler, the viscosity of the composition is expected to increase dramatically because amine and epoxy are very reactive towards each other resulting in both increased molecular weight and crosslinking.

Given that amine and epoxy are very reactive to each other and given the desirability of Pinnavaia to have an article with “superior tensile strength” (abstract), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to prepare an epoxy resin-clay composite that is solid and has viscosity of greater than 500,000 Pa s.

8. Claim 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pinnavaia (US 5,760,106) in view of Zilg (US 6,197,849).

The discussion with respect to Pinnavaia in paragraph 6 above is incorporated here by reference.

Pinnavaia fails to disclose (i) the addition of a filler in addition to the platelet filler and (ii) the amount of layered platelet in each reactive component.

With respect to (i), Zilg discloses organophilic phyllosilicates comprising epoxy resin and teaches that fillers such as quartz (i.e., silica) and chalk (i.e., calcium carbonate) can be added to composite in an amount of up to 70 wt % of phyllosilicate (col. 10, lines 6-23).

Given that additional fillers can be added to the composite as taught by Zilg and further given that both Pinnavaia and Zilg are drawn to epoxy nanocomposites, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to add a known filler to the composite of Pinnavaia. Case law holds that the selection of a known material based on its suitability for its intended use supports *prima facie* obviousness. *Sinclair & Carroll Co vs. Interchemical Corp.*, 325 US 327, 65 USPQ 297 (1045).

With respect to (ii), Zilg also teaches that the organophilic phyllosilicates may be added to either the resin or the hardener (col. 10, lines 7-10) and that it is added in an amount of 0.5-30 wt % based on the resin or hardener.

Given that the platelet filler of Pinnavaia can be added to either the resin precursor or amine hardener in an amount of 0.5-30 wt % as taught by Zilg, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to add the platelet filler to both the resin precursor or amine hardener to obtain the same final product. It is well settled that it is *prima facie* obvious to combine two ingredients, each of which is targeted by the prior art to be useful for the same purpose. *In re Lindner* 457 F.2d 506, 509, 173 USPQ 356, 359 (CCPA 1972). Also, case law holds that "it is *prima facie* obvious to combine two compositions each of which is taught by the prior art to be useful for the same purpose, in order to form a third composition to be used for the very same purpose.... [T]he idea of combining them flows logically from their having been individually taught in the prior art." *In re Kerkhoven*, 626 F.2d 846, 850, 205 USPQ 1069, 1072 (CCPA 1980).

Response to Arguments

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9. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vickey Nerangis whose telephone number is (571) 272-2701. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wu can be reached on (571) 272-1114. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

vn

/Vickey Nerangis/
Examiner, Art Unit 1796